NAPOLEON'S INTENTIONS TOWARD ENGLAND HIGHLY INTERESTING DECLIRATION.

BUDNCOMPAGNI ESTABLISHED IN CENTRAL ITALY.

JAPANESE EMBASSY COMING TO WASHINGTON.

The stemmer Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southaran ton Dec. 7, arrived here at noon yesterday.

The fecia arrived out at hiverpool on the Wh inst. and the Hungarian on the 7th.

The Sardinis, from Liverpool to New-York, pri back to Liverpool in a belphess condition.

The Hjalmer, from Quebec to London, was abso-dened on the 19th ult., leaky, and radder gone; erew

The Birkenbend, from Quebec to Liverpool, was abandoned on Nov. 24, waterlogged, and a wreck

The crew have arrived at Havre. The Peerless, of Digby, N. S., was abandoned on Nov. 4. The erew was landed at Portsmouth, Dec. 4,

from the Geliah, arrived from the St. Lawrence. Advices of Oct. 21, from Nagusaki, say that the Japanese emissessador will leave for Washington by the Powhatan, on the 22d February. Trade is progress

ENGLAND.

NAPOLEON'S INTENTIONS.

The following translation of the letter addressed by M. Morguard, in the name of the Emperor of the French, to four merchants of Liverpeol, who had write ten to Wapoleon III., inquiring his intentions in refer ence to England, has been published:

" PALACE OF THE TULLERIES, Nov. 50. "To Mesers. Shaw, Meilis, Irving, and Blackwell, Linguised:

*GENTLEMEN: You have addressed yourselves direct to the Emperor, to know what were his intention as regards England. Great fear or great confidence alone could explain this step. On the one side you are possessed by the imaginary trouble which appears to have seized your country with the rapidity of an epidenic, and, on the other, you reckon on the kyalty o him from whom you desire a reply. It was, however, easy for you yourselves to give it, if you had calmly examined the true cause of your apprehensions. That cause you would have found only in all these ramon created among your fellow-countrymen, for the obstinate propagation of the most chimerical of alarms; because, until now, under whatever circumstances, there has not been a word or act of the Emperor which could permit a doubt of his sentiments, and, consequently, of his intentions toward your country. His conduct, invariably the same, has not ceased for one moment to show him as a faithful and irreproschable ally. That which he has been he will (I declare it to you in his name) continue to be-witness again to-day the approaching community of perils, to be shared at a great distance by your soldiers and ours.

"Thus, henceforth, fully reassured, oppose an erro too much spread. Great nations should appreciate, but not fear each other. Receive, gentlemen, the expres-

wion of my distinguished sentiments.

"The Secretary of the Emperor, "Chef en Cabinet, "Mocquard."

The Liverpool correspondent to The Mancheste

The Liverpool correspondent to The Manchester Guardian, writes:

"Nothing definite transpired on Saturday relating to the correspondence between four gentlemen in Liverpool and the Emperor of the French. It is stated, however, that the letter in question was written by the four gentlemen while enjoying the pleasures of a "full beard" one evening, about a fortnight since. Nothing serious was dreamt of—the letter was posted, but a reply was never anticipated. A copy was not even kept, and the whole matter was looked upon as a good joke. The conduct of the writers of the letter to the Emperor was met with a hearty denunciation by nearly all the local papers."

MISCELLANEOUS.

After a full discussion of the subject by the British Cabinet, it has been determined that Lord Palmerston shall not attend the Congress as the Plenipotentiary of England. No Plenipotentiary is to be dispatched to Paris, but Lord Cowley, being already there, merely attends as the representative of England, and make our adhesion to the Congress as little conspicuous as possible.

possible.

The London Observer says:

"It is stated that an effort has been made by Mr.

Lever for the purchase of the Great Eastern, of the most
liberal character. The terms are said to be £60,000 down
to form a working capital to complete the ship to char
ter her for twelve months, pay the shareholders 5 po
cent in advance, and to have the option of purchasing
the ship for £330,000, being the ameunt of the capital

of the present company."

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern Company has been convened for Thursday, Dec. 15, to receive a report from the Directors. The Chairman has intimated his intention to request the shareholders on that occasion to appoint a Committee to inquire into the affairs of the undertaking from the commencement. All questions of dispute between the The London Times says:
A complete 12-pound battery of Sir W. Armstrong's

guns, carriages, limbers, hospital, and ammunition-wagens, forges, &c., is ordered to be packed, to be transmitted overland to China. The Powerful has been shipping two heavy batteries of Sepond guns with an equipment to form a thorough siege-train and requisites, to subdue the resistance offered to the pasrequisites, to subdue the resistance offered to the passage of the Peino."

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Dover on Saturday, Dec. 4, en route for Brussels on their return to Berliu.

The Court Journal says:

"The question has been repeatedly asked, how many rifles have been enrolled! From an official source we can state that the number was 40,500 on Nov. 9."

A meeting, attended by from forty to fifty persons, was recently held at the Freeman's tavern, for the purpose of organizing a London Irish Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The scrow steamer Indian, the loss of which is reported was injured for about 6,40,000, one half of

ported, was insured for about £40,000, one-half o which will fall upon Lloyde's.

FRANCE

The Emperor and Empress returned to Paris on the 4th inst.

The King of Naples has authorized the laying of a telegraphic cable between Gaeta and Corsica, by means of which Naples will come into direct communi-

cation with Paris.

Instructions have been given that quartermasters and seamen who shall have completed a period of forty months service on the 31st December shall be immediately cischarged and sent home.

Several detachments of troops passed through Paris on the 3d inst. on their way to China. The number of volunteers for the Chinese expedition was more than double what was required.

It is confidently asserted in Paris that the Congress is to meet on January 5. It is said that most of the European Powers have given in their adhesion to the Congress.

It is said that the difficulties between Piedmont and

Austany on the subject of the Regency of M. Buou-cornagni are not yet removed.

The London Times's Paris correspondent says con-fidence has bean somewhat restored in commercial sircles within the last few days. The circular of M. Billant, recommending moderation to the French press has produced an excellent effect, and the an-nouncement of a European Competent has in mouncement of a European Congress has in some measure calmed the fear of disturbances in Central Italy. Advices from Marselles state that there is not much

The silk trade is at present dull at Lyons. The The silk trade is at present dall at Lyons. The Paris Corn market was quiet. Wheat and Flour dall Wine of the last vintage in good condition is sough for, and prices are well maintained. Prices are extremely firm at Bordeaux.

The monthly return of the Bank of France will be published on Friday next.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The loss of the Moors in the attack on November 30 was 500 killed and 1,500 wounded, but no prisoners.

Since commercing operations against the Hoors,
the Spaniards have luid 88 killed, 644 wounded, and Gen. Zabala has mode a reconnaissance against the

TTALY

The affair of the delegati a of the Regency of Central States to M. Buonco pagni has been arranged to the satisfaction of all parties. M. Baoneompagni will proceed immediate's to Florence, with the rank of Governor-Gener of the Provinces of Central Italy. His functions will extend to the command of the military forces of the line, and to the relations of Central Italy, wi' Piedmont and the fereign Powers.

The report that the Pope had already consented to be represented at the approaching Congress, and that Ule Holiness had appointed Cardinal Antonelli, First Pleuipotentiary, is without foundation.

The London Morning Post says: "Crowda of

jesuits are seeking refuge in Sardinia since the suppression of their order in the Romagna."

The Post also says: "It is rumored that the infant Morters has been brought to Piedmont, as the movement in the Papal States might have prompted a coup de rogin for his roscue."

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, Dec. 2.-Advices from Rio de Janeiro to 5.18 nos., Dec. 2.—Advices from Rio de Jazeiro to the 8th November announce that the squadron of Gen. Urquiza had forced the passage near the Island of Martia Garcia, and a battle had been fought between Urquiza and the army of Buenos Ayres. The Buenos Ayreans were beaten, and were in full flight toward the town, lesving the country open to Urquiza, who was marching toward Buenos Ayres. Exchange on London, 25; 22: 25; on Paris, 375, 383; on Hamburg, 720, 725.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBUURER, Oct. 17.—Parliament was opened on the 13th, and Mr. Murphy was elected Speaker. The Want of Confidence debate will commence on the 18th,

Want of Confidence debate will commence on the 18th, and a majority against Ministers is certain.

Trade dull; money tight. Exchange for 60 days, § \$\psi\$ eent premium. The revenue shows an increase of £300,000 ounces less than last year.

Departure of gold ships for London: Lewchew, Sept. 20, 28,000 ounces; Norfolk, Sept. 30, 68,000 ounces, and the Anglesca, Oct. 17, 70,000 ounces.

Flour has fallen 30 \$\psi\$ cent. The labor market is overstocked.

overstocked.
Sydney, Oct. 15.—The quarter's revenue has increased £90,000.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Times city article of Dec. 7 says:

"Tuesday was settling day in Consols, and the market has shown increased buoyancy, the supply of money being abundant and the quotations from Paris very firm. The opening burgains were at 96 #97, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and the ultimate prices were \$7.24 for money and 94 #2 or 95 #2, ex dis., for Jan. 10. The transfer books of India Stock closed on Tuesday; those of Consols will close on Thursday, and those of the India Loan on Tuesday, the 13th.

"There has been a good demand in the discount market, and the general rate continues at 2\frac{3}{2}\$ \$\psi\$ cent."

Eighty thousand pounds has been recovered from the Royal Charter.

the Royal Charter.

A further reduction took place in the Shares of the Illinois Central and the third mortgage of the New-York and Eric.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec. 5 and 6.—The business transacted in Cotton was limited, and sales for the two days barely reach 12,000 bales, 2,500 on speculation and for export. Prices in the buyers favor.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Dec. 5.—Market dull at

LONDON CORN MARKET, Dec. 5.—Market dull at about last Monday's rates, but occasionally 1 less was accepted.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Dec. 6.—Business doing in Wheat Is at previous rates. Flour—A slow sale and rather lower. Outs—The turn in favor of the buyer. Indian Corn in fair consumptive demand.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET, Dec. 6.—Tes Inactive. Sugar active. Ceffee firm. Rice beavy. Molescon—West India, 14/2016/ P cwt. Saltpeter firm. Tallow leavy; P. Y. C. on the spot, 50/68757; Linneed and Olive Oils dull. Spirits of Turpentine, 34/435/ P cwt. Scotch Pig Iron firm at 54/4254/3 cusb, mixed numbers.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Southampten.]

London, Dec. 7, 1859.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent states that a lighthouse hus been built on the Island of Pinforct, 29 miles north of Brest. It is protected by a battery of rifled guns, so mounted as to be level with high-water mark, and having a range of 10,000 meters.

Paris, Tuesday, 12:30 p. m.

Parts, Tuesday, 12:30 p. m.
Funds continue firm; Rentes opening at 71.40.
3:20 p. m.—The Bourse had been very animated, but prices show no further alteration. Rentes close the same as yesterday, at 71:35.

SPECIAL INDIA AND CHINA SERVICE.

SPECIAL INDIA AND CHINA SERVICE.

BATAYIA, JAVA, Oct. 23, 1859.

The naval expeditionary force for Boni left yesterday. Great fears were entertained that the natives will rise. Every European is well armed. Much excitement prevails among the natives, owing to their being forced on board ship as Cooles for Boni.

A conspiracy to murder the European residents has been detected at Danda.

Sarawack, Borneo, Oct. 17, 1859.

The Datoo has been seized for plotting with the Dyak Chiefs to murder the Europeans. Quiet is restored.

ITALY.

NAPLES, Dec. 3—via Marseilles.

News received from Palermo, to the 27th of November states that the Commander Maniscalca, Diversity of while walking with his wife and children in the Place of the Cathedral. The wound inflicted was very se-vere, but probably not mortal. The assassin, who was well dressed, escaped.

Fears were entertained that the attempted assassina-tion would be followed by an insurrection, but tran-

quillity prevailed. ROME, Dec. 3-via Marseilles.

ROBE, Dec. 3—Via Marsenies.

The session of the Council of State has been opened by the President, Cardinal di Pietro.

The Financial Consulta was received to-day by the Pope, and Cardinal Savelli, its President, frankly explained the wishes of the Assembly. His Holiness replied that he will consider what steps are necessary to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERFOOL COTTON MARKET.—Market steady and prices tending in favor of buyers. Market completely bare of all eligible cotton. Sules 3, 50 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export. The sales include 1,500 bales Surat at 4,654d., 300 bales Egyptian at 5,67114d.; 200 bales Rahla at 7d.; 370 bales Pernambuce at 74,500 bales, familia at 7d.; 370 bales Pernambuce at 74,500 bales, familia at 7d.; 370 bales Pernambuce at 74,500 bales, familia at 7d.; 370 bales Pernambuce at 74,500 bales, familia for exposure at 8,500 bales, familia for exposure at 8,500 bales, familia for exposure at 8,500 bales, for mind of the 1,500 bales, familia f

offers 2,000 bales. The marker care of the himbolishing of the Manchester Market is quiet but firm.

The Manchester Market is fuiet but firm.

Berransviers—Mesers, Richarden, Spence & Co. report Flour tail and prices easier, though unchanged; sales at 22, (237).

Whest dull and nominally unchanged; Red 9/3 d9/10, White 9/9 511.6. Corn wheady (Yellow 20-wirtz).

Provisions—Breed heavy, and buyers demanding a reduction before purchasing. Fork dull. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and quotations nominal. Tailow quiet and 6d lower.

Property—Rice quiet. Rozin teachy. Sugar steady. Coffee dull. Ashes quiet; Pots 27/3; Fearls 27/6. Epirits Turpeotine dull. Ashes quiet; Pots 27/3; Fearls 27/6. Epirits Turpeotine

steady at 64.

LONDON MONEY MARKEY.—A good demand for discount.

The general rate was still 24 \$\psi\$ cost.

Copsols closed on the 7th at 97297\$ for money, and 97\$297\$ for

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, p. m.—The sales of Corrox to-day are 6,000 bales. The market is dull, but prices are without a BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

A steam-tug has arrived with £190,0000 in gold, saved from the wreck of the Royal Charter.

-The father of the young Mortura, of Roman celeb rity, is in Paris. His errand is to petition the European Congress, not yet in esse, to intercede for the release of his child. He is a man of gentlemanly manner and appearance, still young, and with an air of much calm determination. His wife was recently confined of another child at Bologna, whither Mortara had withdrawn after the breaking out of the revolutionary movement, lest some pretense should be made to take this infant also from him. While at Rome he states that he was never allowed to see his boy except in the presence of priests, who told him that "his only hope of recovering his child was in becoming a conver-

-The Boston Journal says that light is breaking in upon the many late diabelical attempts to harm the property of Mr. Geo. P. Barnham of Melrose. It had been supposed that personal revenge was the motive of incendiarism. It now appears that the author of these outrages was Mr. Burnbam's master carpenter, who had been on the most friendly terms with Mr. Burnham, and to whom the latter has paid many thousand dollars the last year for work. The name of the alleged incendiary is Jefferson Burns, and his motive appears to have been to get a job! Burns has been arrested.

LITERARY.

-At the time of his death, Leigh Hunt was collecting a complete and final edition of his Poetical Works. The greater portion received a finishing touch only a month previous to his decrease; but he did not live to see the proof-sheets. His son, Mr. Thornton Hunt, has, however, finished the work begun by his father, and has also contributed two new chapters to the forthcoming edition of the Poet's Antobiography, just published by Mewrs. Smith & Elder of Londo

-A carious literary discovery was lately made in an old house, formerly a portion of a religious edifice, at Willecott, in Oxfordshire. While pulling it down, the workmen came upon a secret closet or oratory, hidden in the thickness of the walls, and covered by the rapeling of the adjacent room. It proved to be the place of deposit for a small library of the earliest Protestant Theology of the time of the Reformation, con-cenled, ne doubt, when the possession of such works was almost sufficient to doom the owner to fire and fagget. Some of John Knox's writings are specially mentioned, and a "Complete Copy of the First English or Coverdale's" translation of the Bible. If the latter work answers the description, the "find" will be more valuable than was at first eight apparent, as no perfect copy of this Bible has yet been found to exist, and one, the title and first leaf wanting, but supplied in facsimile, sold for £365, or \$1,800, in 1854.

-Many of Schiller's admirers even have overlooked the fact that he was one of the originators of that famous paper, the Angeburg Allegemeine Zeitung. He was indeed offered the chief editorship of that journal, but declined it as incompatible with his other pur-ents. In remembrance of this fact, the present proprietor, Baron Cotts, of Stuttgart, printed for distribution and most handsomely gave away to the poorer school children of Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden and Frankfort, more than two hundred thousand copies of a selection of Schiller's Works, in connection with the recent celebration.

-The friends of the late Dr. J. W. Alexander will be gratified to learn that a memorial of rather unique character is preparing. It is the series of his correspondence for upward of forty years with the Rev. Dr. John Hall of Trenton, and embraces a discussion of almost every topic of interest, literary, theological, or historical, which claimed attention during the first half of this century. It will be accompanied by notes and elucidations from the surviving correspondent, and must command attention, from the character of the writer, and the light which the free and unreserved expression of opinion throws over his studies and habits of mind. It will be published by C. Scribner, in a handsome octavo volume.

-A new work of high character on South American History is just published at Berlin. It is Geschicte von Brazilien (History of Brazil), written by Heinrich Handelmann, a German savant, who accompanied Prince Acalbert of Prussia on his prolonged visit to South America. It is dedicated to the Prince.

-Prof. Leopold Ranke's new work on "English History of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," has just been commenced by the issue of Vol. I. The reign of Queen Elizabeth will be the portion of history most fully illustrated, but the volume now published is of an introductory character, and traces the features and incidents of the Sixteenth Century far back to their roots in the Norman, Danish, and Saxon elements of population and culture.

-The Croyon, a journal of great soberness and respectability, has an article in its December number under the startling title "Are American Publishers all Insolvent?" It endeavors to create the impression that they are falling beneath the effects of competition with English houses, and supports it by such imaginary facts as that no less than "500 cases of English books were entered at the Custom-House recently in one week," &c., &c. As much nonsense is often talked on this subject, it may be as well to resort to statistics, and they show that in the last year of which the ac-counts have been made up—the great overtrading year, 1857—the total value of books exported from England to the United States was £133,247. At least onequarter of this sum was made up by special importa-tion orders from public libraries, colleges, &c., and old books, which compete with nothing now manufactured, leaving about \$500,000 as the amount that supplies the entire demand for English editions in this country. Last year the importations were probably less, and during the present one they are most likely about the same as in 1857; and the small effect they can have on the trade is shown by the fact that at least three publishing houses each sell, during the year, of their own publication, more than double the whole value of books imported from England.

-Mr. Veazle of Boston is following up his beautiful edition of "Burton and D'Israeli" by a report of graphical style. Certainly no such book as the large paper copies (of which 50 were struck off) has been oduced in this country before, and Mr. Houghton of Cambridge, pear Boston, from whose office it proceeds, need fear no comparison with any living printer.

-A valuable guide in the formation of a Library of Reference, is furnished in the lately published "List of the Books of Reference in the Reading-Room of the British Museum," forming one volume, 8vo. It is compiled by the Assistant Keeper, Mr. Rve, and gives the particulars of about 20,000 volumes of books free of access, without any formality of application, to the frequenters of the Reading-Room. The edition comprises all such works as are shown by reference to be in most constant demand, as Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Atlases, Gazetteers, Catalogues, and the leading works on Art, Science, and Literature.

-Frederick Gregorvins, well known by his spirited Corsican sketches, is writing an elaborate "History of the City of Rome suring the Middle Ages." The first volume, just published at Stuttgart, extends to the capture of the Imperial City by the Lombards, in A. D. 568. It will be followed by two other volumes.

- The series of historical works elucidating English history, printed from inedited MSS., under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, is proceeding with great rapidity. Eighteen important works are now in prese, including a critical edition of the "Saxon Chronicle," edited by B. Thorpe; the "Opus Minor" nd "Opus Tertium" of Roger Bacon, edited by Prof. Brewer; the " Wars of the Danes in Ireland, edited by Dr. Todd of Trinity College, Dublin: the "Polychromicon" of Ranulph Higden, edited by Arch-deacon Hardwick; and many others of equal interest. - A retired bookseller, Mr. John Taylor, formerly

of the firm of Taylor & Hessey, who were publishers some 30 years since for Leigh Hunt, Hazlitt, C. Lamb, Hood, &c., and more lately of the scientific firm of Taylor, Walton, & Maberly, has entered an illimitable field of speculation by the publication of a book, "The Great Pyramid; Why Was it Built! and Who Built it!" Mr. Taylor is the person who first pointed out Sir 'hilip Francis as the probable author of "Junius." His present subject of investigation is, however, a still more knotty one. According to his theory the Pyramids were planned for scientific purposes, and to serve as a perpetual standard of measurement. Mr. Wills, the sub-editor and acting conductor of

Household Words, is following the example of his coadjutors by preparing for separate publication a volume of his Essays-published in that journal. It will contain a noticeable peculiarity in its typographical arrangements. All the articles "touched up" editor-in-chief, Mr. Dickens, will contain his additions noted by the paragraph being indented from the rest of the page, though Mr. Dickens's name will not -Mr. Darwin's book on "The Origin of Species"

is already put to press by Mesers. Appleton & Co., from early sheets received by last mail, and may shortly be expected. -Dr. Smiles, the author of the late popular "Life

of George Stephenson," is engaged in preparing a Biography of James Watt. From his professional connection and acquaintance with engineering and

sailways, he has excelled every writer in investing similar subjects with general interest. His new work, Self-Help-with Hinstrations of Character and Conduct," is advertised for immediate reprinateg by

Ticknor & Co. -Gen. Henningsen has nearly ready for publication a work on Washington as a Captain, written from original investigation of the battles and strategic movements of the American Revelutionary War. Though the author commenced his labors with but little esteem for Washington's military talents, be has been led to the conviction that he was one of the greatest of strategists. The book will occupy a single

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS AT NA-TIGNAL HALL-THE ARRESTS.

From The Philadelphia City Bulletin of Friday.

The arrangements made by Mayor Henry for the preservation of the peace at National Hall last night, while Geo. W. Curtis was speaking on "The Present while Geo. W. Curtis was speaking on "The Present Aspect of the Slavery Question," were complete and effective, as the sequel has shown. There were fully five hundred men on duty, and they were officered by the lieutenants of the respective divisions. Mayor Henry was present during the entire evening, and at points where danger was mest imminent he was on the alert. The Sheriff and Chief Ruggles were also upon the ground, and the direct command of the men devolved upon the Chief.

While the front of the Hall was gnarded by a double platoon of men, the rear was carefully watched, and a

devolved upon the Chief.

While the front of the Hall was guarded by a double platoon of men, the rear was carefully watched, and a large force, consisting of the Reserve corps and other officers, were stationed in the salcon. In the car house below the Hall was a force of about one hundred men, who were kept for service at any point where their presence might be needed. The entire force of Detectives, High Constables, and Specials were also on duty.

In the street, the utmost intude consistent with the public safety was allowed, and the "Meeting" in front, and the speakers were not disturbed by the officers. For this reas in, but few arrests were made by the police, when the size and character of the mob are taken into consideration. The following are the names of the persons arrested: Robert E. Randall, arrested inside the Hall, for hissing and creating deorder. This prisoner was captured after a hard struggle with the officers. He protested his desire to have his legal right to hese a lecturer tested. He was held by Alderman Swift to await a further hearing this morning. At the subsequent hearing Randall was discharged.

John Scott, said to belong to the Killer gang, arrested in the ball for creating disorder. He was taken before Alderman Ogie, who held him in \$500 bail to answer at Court.

Lohn Hagan formerly a policeman, arrested inside

John Hagan, formerly a policeman, arrested inside

John Hagan, formerly a policeman, arrested inside the ball for disorderly conduct. Held in \$400 bail to answer, by Alderman Ogle.

C. T. Henry, a medical student from Georgia, ar-rested for inciting to rist in the street. This prisoner was armed with a Colt's revolver, fully loaded. Al-derman Kenney held the accased in \$800 bail to answer the charges of rist and carrying concealed deadly

David Watson, aged 21, a Southern student, arrested in front of the building, for inciting to riot. A "billy" was found upon his person. Watson was held by Alderman Switt, in \$500, to answer the charge of riot

derman Swift, in \$500, to answer the charge of riot and carrying concealed weapons.

James Toombs, 20 years old, arrested on the outside for being disorderly. Held to bail, by Alderman Swift, to keep the reace and be of good behavior.

Matthew Shieles, arrested on the outside, for being engaged in the attack on the Hail. Held to bail by Alderman Swift to keep the peace and be of good be-Alderman Swift to keep the peace and be of good be

havier.

William Jones, a medical student from Georgia, arrested for inciting to riot outside of the Hall. Hold in \$460 to answer, by Alderman Kenney.

John Christy, Constable of the Twentieth Ward, was arrested on the charge of interfering with the officers in making an arrest in the street. He was held by Alderman Hibbard to await a further hearing. Plorence McCarty, formerly a policeman, was ar-rested for being disorderly in the street. Held for a

further hearing.

Josiah Torr was arrested in the street, but was dis-

charged this morning, in consequence of the officer not appearing against him. Joseph Allen, better known as "Rat Allen," form-Joseph Alien, better known as "Rat Alien, loringerly a Sergeant of Police, was arrested while in the act of attacking the Hall. Alderman Swift held him in \$5.0 hail to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

John C. Clark of Kentucky, a medical student, arrested for inciting to riot. On searching this prisoner in the car-house, a murderous-looking dirk-kulfe was found upon him. Alderman Swift held him in \$500 to

Robert H. McCuen, aged 16, inciting to riot outside the Hall. Held by Alderman Swift to keep the peace.
Albert Clark; disorderly conduct. Held to bail to

keep the pence.

B. A. Duke, aged 22. This young man mounted an B. A. Duke, aged 22. This young man mounted an awning-post on the north side of Market street, toward the close of the disorder outside. Mr. Duke, in his speech, proposed to administer a cont of tar and feathers to the Mayor. The officers, thinking that there had been about enough of that sort of talk, made a rush among the crowd. The latter scattered, and the country agrator impact from the agraphy. young crater jumped from the awning-post. He was captured and taken into the car house. This arrest

and the last remnant of the mob.

Mr. Duke appeared to be beautily ashamed of his conduct, and he apologized to the Mayor. He was held o lail to keep the peace and to behave better for the

A detachment of policemen remained on duty at the Hall until daylight this morning.

This morning, after the reception of the regular daily reports of the lieutenants, the Mayor addressed them. He said that he desired to thank them, and through He said that he desired to thank them, and through them the men under their command, for the manner in which they had conducted themselves last night. He believed that the promptness with which the men of the divisions had responded to his call upon them, and the firm and decided manner in which they had performed their duty, had preserved the city from the digrace of a scene of outrage and riot. He had always entertained the belief that the regular municipal police of the city were competent to quell any ordinary riot, and the experience of last night had confirmed him in that opinion. He thanked the officers and men for the faithfulness with which they had performed their duty.

The Mayor further said that he had been called upon by Judge Kelley, who, upon behalf of Mr. Curtis and

by Judge Kelley, who, upon behalt of Mr. Cartis and t e other persons who believed their safety had been endangered, returned sincere thanks for the powerful and efficient protection afforded them by the police

force.

The Mayor remarked that he had no sympathy with but his duly to secure to every one the exercise of the undisturbed freedom of speech was a very plain one, and he was determined that so far as his exertions and the exertions of the force under his coutrol could ac-complish it, that the constitutional rights of all should be respected and preserved from violence. He con-cluded by again thanking the officers for the faithful-ness with which they had discharged their duty.

THE VITRIOL THROWING LAST NIGHT.

The serious results of the vitriol throwing last night were not fully known to us at the time our report upon were not fully known to us at the time our report upon another page was prepared. It seems that Miss Fussel, a daughter of Prof. Fussel of the Female Me ical College of this city, was badly burned about the face by the acid, and several other ladies had their clothes runed. Messrs. Cyrus Chambers, Allen Moore, and others were hart more or less by the viriol. One man, whose name we did not learn, was struck in the eye by a fragment of the bottle, and it was thought the sight of the organ was destroyed.

THE CHARLESTOWN EXECUTIONS.

Correspondence of The Baltimore American. LETTER OF EXCULPATION. The following letter was handed to me this evening.

It is written in a beautiful style of penmanship, and is a curiosity coming from a man who was in a few hours to suffer death:

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 16, 1859.
Having been called upon to make a fair statement regard to the ways and means of our breaking juil, have agreed to do so from a sense of duty to the Soer of the county, our jailer, and the jail guard. We do
not wish that any one should be unjustly consured ou
our secount. The principal implements with which
we opened a passage through the wall of the jail were
a barlow knife and a screw, which we took out of the

bedstead.

The knife was borrowed from one of the jail guards to cut a lemon with. We did not return it to him. He had no idea of any intention on our part to break out, neither did the Sheriff, jailer, or any of the guard have

neither did the Sheriff, jailer, or any of the guard have say knowledge of our plans.

We received no aid from any person or persons whatever. We had, as we supposed, removed all the rick except the last tier, several days ago, but on the vening previous to our breaking out, we found our mistake in regard to that matter.

We had intended to go out on the evening that my ister and brother-in-law were here, but I knew that it would reflect on them, and we postponed it—but I riged Coppie to go and I would remain, but he refused. We then concluded to wait.

I got a knife blade from Shields Green, and with that made some teeth in the barlow knife, with which we sawed off our shackles. We had them all off the night previous to our getting out. Coppie went out first and

previous to our getting out. Coppie went out first and I followed. We then got up on the wall, when I was discovered and shot at. The guard outside the wall immediately came up to the wall.

We saw there was no chance to escape, and as it was discovered that we had broken jail, we walked in de-

Avis, and the jail-guard. There was no person or persons who aided us in our escape. This is true, so help me God.

Signed

John E. Cook,

EDWIN COPPIC There will be about four hundred troops kept here

for several weeks.

AGES OF THE PRISONERS.

John E. Cook was 29 years of age, having been been in Haddam, Conn., in the year 1830. He was about 5 feet 73 inches high, with light hair and fair

Coppie was born in Columbiana County Ohio, and was 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, brown hair, and dark complexion. He had a stupid look, but was undoubtedly of good intellect, and rather

Shields Green was quite a black negro, and but 22 years of age. He was born in Rochester, N. Y. He had rather a good countenance, and a sharp, intelligent look

John Copeland was a bright mulatto, with bushy head, and rather straight hair. He was 24 years of age, and looked younger than Green.

Stevens and Hazlitt will not be tried until the May Term of the Court.

It is understood there will be a civic guard kept until the multiple of the court.

ler arms, but that the military force now here will be der arms, but that the military force now here will be immediately dispersed.

The military are in fine spirits this evening at the prospect of an early return to their homes, and our cit-izeus are rejoicing that civic authority will in future be the ruling power of our usually quiet town.

Another circumstance has occurred of a startling character, showing the extent of Northern sympathy with these traitors and murderers, and showing to what lengths their Abolitionist and Republican friends will go to defeat the ends of justice and in hostility to the South. Some days ago, Mr. Avis, the jailor at Charlestown, received a letter, offering him a large sum of money to favor or permit the escape of Cook and Coppie. He immediately communicated this to Mr. Hunter, the lawyer chiployed on the trial, who wrote to Mr. Boteler, the member of Congress from that district. The party making that proposition requested an answer to be sent to the Post-Office in Washington. Mr. Boteler immediately went to the city Postmacter, had the clerks put on the alert, and policemen in citizen's dress stationed to watch the perolicemen in citizen's dress stationed to watch the per-ns who might come for such a letter addressed as r. Avis had been directed to address it. This was

Mr. Avis had been directed to address. This work done yesterday, but no one appeared.

Some have thought this might be a hoax, but from the character of the letter and other circumstances, Mr. Avis, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Boteler do not think so. w. [Baltimore Exchange.]

From The Hartford Courast of Dec. 16.

A New-York merchant, whose business takes him South a portion of each year, and who resided in Georgia several years, writing us on business, takes occasion to allude to the feeling at the South. He is in politics an old Henry Clay Whig, and on the question of Slavery, in theory he believes it to be wrong, but is very bitter against that class of Abolitionists who denounce Church and State. In regard to the excitement at the South, and the published statements relative to the driving of Northerners home, he intimates that many things are published for political effect. His business has taken him over several of the Southern States, including Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, &c.: his business success has been ail that could have been desired, and his treatment the most courteous. He adds that there is a good deal of excitement at the South, caused principally by the reception of anonymous letters in almost every village and city, in which the writers stated that on the night of the day Brown was hung, said cities and towns would be destroyed by fire; this, that on the night of the day Brown was hung, said cities and towns would be destroyed by fire; this, together with the arrest of a few persons caught tampering with slaves, and the destruction of considerable property by fire, believed to be incendiary, has caused great vigilance, and in many cases suspicious persons have been arrested and closely questioned, and in some cases the individuals have deemed it expedient to leave for the North. A partner in a New-York jobbing-house was advised to leave Columbus, Ga. for the reason that he carried with him a sermon of Beecher's upon Harper's Ferry, which he took pains to indorse, and also to say that he approved of John Brown's foray. Such being his sentiments, freely expressed, in season and out, a committee waited on him to the depot, where he procured a through tecket to New-York; but any gentleman that attends to his own New-York; but any gentleman that attends to his ow business, provided it is legitimate, and keeps aloo from politics and local matters which do not concer him, is not molested. Through the acts of politicians him, is not molested. Through the acts of politicians, for the purpose of making party capital, the fears of the people of the South have been so wrought upon that they honestly think that the whole North is opposed to them, and determined to drive them to the abolishing of Slavery.

THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR.

It is no disparagement to Mesers. Rossiter and Mignot to say that they probably intended to make in "The Home of Washington after the War" a picture that should especially appeal to a popular and purely domestic feeling rather than to produce a great work of art, valuable solely or chiefly for its artistic merit, or to be cherished for some subtle historical association, known, perhaps, and understood only by a few. Such a use of art is even commendable, provided there be nothing meretricious or unconscientious in the work, inasmuch as it may serve in some degree, as a method of education to those who need culture, and to strengthen a feeling of reverence for the public and private virtues of one whom all are taught to love and nor. To make then a pleasant rather than a great picture, and to portray Washington on the common level of peaceful and unpretending retirement, an exemplification of the homely virtues of the head of a household, was no doubt the purpose of the artists, and one in which they have succeeded admirably. The time to which the picture refers is well chosen, as its title inevitably suggests the stormy and trying period of eight years through which th great chief has passed so triumphantly, and hightens by contrast the quiet and peaceful scene which is presente upon the canvas. It is true enough to the probabilitie of history to be called historical, and the choice of Lafayette as the companion of his beloved general is a happy one, as, perhaps, the memory of none of the generals of the Revolution is more universally cherished or the story of the life of any of them, except that of

The subject, moreover, is carefully and honestly treated. Great pains have been taken to present a view as nearly as possible of Mount Vernon at the time referred to, and the portraits of the three princi pal persons are unquestionably faithful. The figure of Washington is full of dignity; though, were we to criticise it, it might be to object to the position as a little too oratorical for a private conversation, and to the legs as somewhat ungracefully drawn; and the bearing of Layfnyette is marked by the easy attitude of the equal-ity of friendship, mingled with the involuntary deference rendered to superior wisdom and to weight of character. The subordinate details of the picture are also well managed-the pleasant group at the table, the suggestive mimicry of the boy with his harmless can non, the timidity of the little girl, the quiet river with its sluggish sails, the peaceful evening hour, and the warm Summer atmosphere over all-are altogether in harmo nious keeping. We should rather prefer that Mrs. Custis were sitting in her chair, and not upon nothing a yard or two away from it; and no doubt many persons would have been glad not to be reminded by the black girl that Washington was a slaveholder. Where the whole, however, is so pleasing we do not care to be critical, but accept the picture as one not over-ambitions in design, and pure in purpose. It will be sure, when engraved, to make a popular and striking print.

Washington, more familiarly known.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAIL-BOAD,-This road was opened on Saturday, the 17th instant, as far as Kennett Square, a distance of 3: miles from Pliladelphia, and will be extended to Avondale, 6 miles further, in a fortnight. The arrival of the first locomative at Kennett Square was hailed with cannon, and the invited guests were afterward enternined at a feetival held in the Borough Hall. The business of the road is already brisk and rapidly increasing, as it passes through the richest agricultural district in Pennsylvania. We are glad to learn that there is now a prospect of its speedy completion through to Baltimere, thereby avoiding the delays occasioned by the ferry and the pile-bridges of the old route via Wilmington.

-Prof. Armsby of Albany had his arm poisoned by virus while dissecting a subject last week. He is sup posed to be out of danger.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

On Saturday morning but few of the members of the Board convened, and an adjournment was made that p. m., when the report of the committee appointed investigate the matter of the blank returns from the

XXIId Ward would be in order. During the day said committee were in session, and ook the testimony of the canvassers from the district

Hugh Murray being duly sworn, testified that he was

canvasser at the election held in that district; that he ounted the ballots over, and found an excess of some thirty-five or thirty-six above the poll list. Previous to examining the boxes the clerks stated that the lists agreced. The canvassers were accordingly on the point of destroying the surplus ballots. when an outsider protested, claiming that more votes have been cast than the required number. The caused a more rigid examination, the Poll Clerks keeping tally. Finally, unable to make the count agree, it was proposed that the boxes should be sealed agree, it was proposed that the boxes should be sealed and left at the Station-Houses over night, and the ears was renewed the next morning. This was done, but the next day they could only find one of the Poll Clerks (Mr. Kelly), who said the returns were in the resease on of the other Clerk (Cobb). Could not find Cobb. Accordingly took the blank returns, and deposited them with Mr. Valentine at the Clerk's office. Could not afterward get the trekets at the Police Office. A Mr. Cushing, not a Poll Clerk, had kept tally on election night. He said he was willing in make affidavit that his tally was correct. An office also assisted them. Mr. Cushing was a candidate for Constable.

Constable.
Further testimony, of somewhat conflicting character, was elicited from William O'Bryon and Patrix Smith, the other canvassers in the same district.
The Board of Canvassers did not convene till about 4 o'clock p. m. Mr. Boole in the chair.
Mr. Bradler corrected some returns from the Forsteenth, and Mr. Boole from the Twelfth Wards.
Mr. Prex moved the special order be postponed in Monday, at 12 o'clock, it being impossible for the Committee to take all the evidence and report that after

Messrs. Boole, Lines, and Brady, opposed, and Messrs. Tromey and Prox spoke in favor of the me

Messre. Tunker and Prok spoke in favor of the metion.

Mr. Starr, as Chairman of the Committee, said the testimony was all taken, and he thought it could be laid before the Board in an hoar. He would aread the motion by moving an adjournment till 64 o'chet that (Saturday) evening. Carried.

Mr. Skaonist started for the Twenty-second Ward Station-House, in the endeavor to obtain the best containing the votes.

The Board came to order again at the hour agreed upon. Mr. Seegrist had not returned, and the reper of the Committee was accordingly heard—giving, a substance, the facts stated above.

A motion was then made to consider the canvasual the Twenty-second Ward closed.

After long and exciting discussion, it was carried and thus the electors of the IVth District were defranchised of their votes.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed by a crowday lobby. It was said that the matter would be brough before the Courts.

Adjourned till 12 o'clock on Monday.

UNION MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.

huysen of New-Brunswick, Col. James N. Wall a Burlington, John Runk of Lambertville, Silas Conda of Newark, Gen. Joel Parker of Freehold, Lewis Con-dict of Morristown, and James Bishop of New-Brus-

The fourth reprobates any legislation or acts, by any State or community, openly registation or acts, by a execution of such constitutional provisions, or laws a Congress passed in pursuance thereof, as interpretably the supreme judicial tribunal of the Union.

The fifth declares their unwavering faith in the declared to the congress of t es taught by the founders of the Rej

Fire in Canal Street-Fireman Injures.

About 10% o'clock, Saturday night, a fire broke of in the brick building, No. 285 Canal street, the fire floor of which is occupied by Tibbetts & Co. as a store store; second floor, by John Holden, manufacturer or spring beds; third floor by L. Lowenstein, manufacturer of tress trimmings; fourth, by F. Glockman manufacturer of fringes and tassels; fifth floor by Rosell & Maxwell, bookbinders. The fire evident originated in the vicinity of the stove on the third for Lowenstein's premises, and thence extended to fourth and fifth floors and roof before the flames collecting the store of the st

be extinguished.

The fire was doubtless caused by the stove be

At 9 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke of the frame building No. 1, 202 Broadway, owned by Lee and occupied by Joseph P. Issaes as a carpetology. Damage \$25.

shop. Damage \$25.

On Friday night a fire occurred in the show window of J. A. Bell's maney store, No. 375 Grand steel is was extinguished with a few pails of water, to show the property of the property of

MERCHANTS' CLERKS NOT SENT BACK FROM THE SOUTH.

UNION MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.

A union mass meeting was held at the Metropolitat Hall, Jersey City, on Saturday night. At the hour appointed for commencing a violent rain storm was raing, but notwithstanding about 500 persons composed of men of all parties were present.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Was Wortender, and upon his motion, Frederick Extressed, was chosen to preside. Vice-President were appointed to represent every State and Territory in the Union. Mr. C. H. Winfield acted as Secretary. On motion of Capt. Rodorns, a Committee of five were appointed to resolutions.

Letters were read from the Hon. Theodore Freinshuysen of New-Brunawick, Col. James N. Wall & Builington, John Runk of Lambertville, Silas Condidor Newark, Gen. Joel Parker of Freehold, Lewis Condidents.

dict of Morristown, and James Bishop of New-Brasswick.

Speeches denouncing the late acts of John Brown and his associates, in Virginia, and maintaining the importance of preserving the Union, were made by the Chairman, Mr. Betts, Gen. Tallmadge of New-York, Mr. John P. Jackson of New-York, John Riker & New-York, Dr. Dodge of New-York, the Hon. Mr. Wortendyle, and C. H. Winfield.

The resolutions, which had been previously real, were adopted without a dissenting voice.

The first declares that as citizens of one commet country, they know no North, no South, and as citizens of one of the first States that concurred in the adoption of the Constitution they knew their pledge to its unwavering and urreserved support.

The second resolution is an expression of condemnation of all the actors in the late assault upon the peac of Virginia, and all their aiders and abetters.

The third resolution discountenances all attempts to create sectional strife, and all expedients or measure of designing men or misguided zealouts to render alias those who ought to be bound together by fraternal as fection.

The fourth reproduces any legislation or acts, by any

The fifth de stares their unwavering faith in the corprises taught by the founders of the Republic, as pledging themselves in support of the patriotic declaration of Jackson.

6. Resolved. That we regard with the deepest censure the mortunate and dangerous, yet com tant, efforts of a portion of its press and of the rostrum, in both our Northern and Souther States, to excite agitation upon a question which, by its veryavare, is incapable of solution by either demonstation or measure that the states of the solution by either demonstation or measure that the solution of the solution which, and the solution of the solution, on the ground that the meeting was composed of men of all parties, and consequently should not partake of a political cast. The speaker was his from the body of the audience, and as Mr. Wickwas again arrose to speak, amid great confusion, the meeting was again arrose to speak, amid great confusion, the meeting adjourned.

The fire was doubtless caused by the stove becoming overheated, as when the building was locked up if the night everything appeared safe. Mr. Lowensheld loss is estimated at about \$1,000, and he is said to be insured. Mr. Gluckman has sustained about \$1,500, and is uninsured. The loss of Messre. Russell Maxwell is estimated at \$3,000; their tools, machiner and stock being almost entirely destroyed. Mr. He den sustained \$100 damage by water; no insurance. The damage by water to the stove store will not exceed \$250; insured for \$1,500 in the Firemen's Fund be surance Co. The stock in the looking-glass and picture frame store of Mr. Merriam, on the first and secon floors of No. 283, was deluged by water, and his low will probably amount to \$500 or \$300; fully insufficient of the cocupants in this building sustained a damage by water. The buildings Nos. 283 and 285 owned by Patrick Dickie, and are damaged to the amount of \$1,500; insured.

Thomas Finnegan, Assistant Foreman of No. 9 begine Company, was seriously injured by failing for a ladder. Officer Duffy removed him to the state house, where his wounds were dressed, after shall he was sent home.

he was sent home.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.